

The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

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The Spirit of The Age.

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Miscellaneous.

For the Spirit of the Age.

TO FANNY.

Gon's blessings be on thee, sweet Fanny,
Thy smile I can never forget;
I wonder if I—, but my granny
Still says, "there is time enough yet!"
I have pored over Blackstone and Chitty,
But then, forty pages a day
Are all I can read. What a pity
Your smile is so much in my way!
Dear Fanny, I pray thee, do not haunt me
With visions an angel might court;
And show what you never will grant me,
In right of my sphere, but above it.
You know not a wanderer sorrow,
For whom this wide world aches no home;
Who dwells here to-day, and to-morrow
Is doomed among strangers to roam.
His path is not always thus shrouded
In gloom and misfortune and care;
His brow is not always thus clouded,
Thou' lines may be gathering there.
Dear Fanny! my heart on the willow,
Had hung there for aye, but for thee;
My rest had been calm on my pillow,
And my heart from all chains had been free.
Adieu, then! For Chitty is jealous
Of you, and my shawl, and my shell;
His votaries are should be zealous—
Away! I have broken the spell.
Danville, Oct. 1841. T.

For the Spirit of the Age.

CONFESSIONS OF A BACHELOR.

It is not as we advance in age that our hearts grow colder and we love less sincerely, but that our prudence controls the expression of our attachments. The red current of life still courses with as strong a pulsation of kindness as ever. But certainly, at the years of which I write, and they have long passed, I was as susceptible to the blandishments of women, and my affections were as warm and ardent as the most beautiful and devoted could desire.

I believe that from the very first I had entertained a lurking fondness for a fair cousin of mine, the pretty Miss H. M. C., and the interest she was creating in my bosom was fast expanding into the full blown flower of love. All the graces of girlhood clustered upon her. She had a gaiety of spirit and store of mirth and playful mischief that could never be exhausted. Her days were a perpetual song of gladness, and from each incident did she extract a sunbeam of light and cheer. She had a soul, too, swelling with untold powers of love. And I think her heart beat quicker when her keen eye perceived the influence she was gaining over me, and with a grateful return; for from very gratitude would she have loved whoever had loved her.

He that hath painted his 'lady love' has ever made a fool of himself and been believed by no one, so I forbear. But with an instinctive conviction of the truths of Phrenology, I have ever been an interperate admirer of high foreheaded. And there, only, could I have wished what she had not, a towering development "like the front of Jove." Here was not indeed Shakespeare's scorn, "most villainously low;" and not long could you scrutinize it when that bright eye was on yours. Your disparagement would have been disarmed as suddenly and effectually as was ever electrical battery by discharging rod.

To my great disquiet I discovered at length that the fair Miss H. M. C. would submit to none of that kind of effort we call study. Life had too many pleasures untasted, to be relinquished for irksome tasks. There were for her the mazes of the dance, thro' which she glided with such grace and beauty; the ceremonies of the drawing-room, where she charmed all by her easy and winning courtesy, and the thousand vanities that engross the gay.

But, for myself, scarcely did I take pleasure in these. I had come to cherish the pride of learning. Ambition had been inflamed, and I aspired to honors and high places. Bred among books and scholars, a violation of the proprieties of literature always vexed and angered me. Even a comma misplaced, or a word misspelled, had become a sore annoyance. I could pardon in my friends a crime, as soon. And much had I been pained already by the constantly recurring blunders of the unschooled Miss H. M. C., when she sent me one day, that symbol of lovers, a keepsake. It was a choice little present, selected with the most delicate propriety and taste, and transmitted with the brief line:—"Except this from your friend, H. M. C." Horror of horrors! E-c-c-e-p-t! e-c-c-e-p-t! repeated I, till the perspiration stood on my forehead.

Was the future Member of Congress, Senator, Governor, the associate of learned and eminent men, to live his life in fearful apprehension of the unlearned essays of his wife? My pride was shocked, my ambition revolted. I foreswore my lady love, and am now—a bachelor.

But the witchery of her influence I can never forget, softened, chastened as it is by the lapse of

years. For myself, guilty of the folly of crushing my affections as a sacrifice to my pride,

I seek no sympathy, nor need,
The thorns which I have reaped, are of the tree I planted;
They have torn me and I bleed.

Engaged in the stern conflict of men for place, my pride has still sustained me before the world. And disquiet I will not bring to gentle bosoms by relating the sad story of the gay and beautiful Miss H. M. C., but regretful thoughts of her full often break in upon my loneliness. BACK.

Poor Bach! That pride of yours was a werry bad thing, wasn't it? We would prescribe for your crushed affections, Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and a pinch of snuff. Our word for it, they'll come out, in the spring, 'anast as well as new.' E. A. G.

From the Western Lady's Magazine.

GLANCES AT CAMP OAKLAND.

BY AN ARTILLER.

"Where all were the gilded tents that crowd the way,
Where all was lone and silent yesterday."

On the first of July last, seventeen companies of the very flower of the Western chivalry, pitched their tents in the midst of one of the loveliest spots ever beautified by the hand of Nature. A mere pen and ink sketch cannot convey a title of the beauties of Oakland and its environs—the pencil of Allston could alone do justice to the scenery. No cloud-battling mountains, with beetling crags and dizzy precipices, are there, thrilling the soul with sublime emotions; nor silver lakes, their sheen glowing in the distance, as if the molten treasures of earth's centre had gushed to upper light. But without even these, all is beauty. There is a broad and noble lawn, its surface varied by a gentle undulation, and studded, here and there, with giant oaks, whose grand and towering forms, crowned, chaplet upon chaplet, by winged centuries, proclaim them to have been monarchs of the forest that once waved around. Their colossal shades no longer darken the matted bowers of a wilderness, but rest upon a robe of nature's most simple, yet elegant livery, the velvet grass and fragrant buds. To the right and to the left, entering upon this lawn, its area fit for the celebration of the Olympic games, the eye wanders over a smiling country, diversified by romantic openings, magnificent groves,

"Of coolest foliage, musicant with birds,"
and tasteful villas, and distant forests.
Bursts of martial music, and the concise emphatic commands of military discipline, awake the echoes from wood and dale, as the proud array, its arms and splendor flashing back the rays of the noon-day sun, moved, with measured tread, to the lines marking out the site and order of an encampment.

I will not dilate upon the generous hospitality and genuine courtesy, with which the officers and men of the Louisville Legion, received their military visitors. The character of "old Kate-tuck" is too well established on these points, to need a word, either by way of comment or illustration, from my humble pen. The social virtues are part of a Kentuckian's growth, and are equally to be found in the polished denizen of the drawing room, who receives you at a Chesterfield, and in the rugged hunter, who boasts to his cherished guest, that he is "death on bar."

The thunder of a piece of artillery shook the field—a pair of blooded steeds, attached to a fashionable carriage, broke with frightful speed through the terrified and fleeing crowd. The sudden start tossed the driver from his seat; and now the only occupant of the vehicle was a lady, young, and of surpassing beauty. She evinced great presence of mind, making no attempt to escape from her dangerous situation, by the perilous resort of springing to the ground. Neither did she add to the alarm of the bounding animals, by useless shrieks. "By heavens!" exclaimed a noble looking fellow, in light infantry uniform, leaning on the arm of a brother soldier, "by heavens! she is calm and death-like as a statue. Oh, were I but within the reach of those sporting devils—they turn—they rush this way—that tree!—thank God 'tis missed—now!" And away sprang the speaker like an arrow from the bow, to the rescue of youth and beauty in distress.

The furious brutes were brought to a stand.—Panting, trembling, their sides checked with foam and flames, they seemed to dread the strong and determined hand that had arrested their wild career. The lady was clasped in the arms of her grey-haired father, who, on foot, had beheld her peril in helpless anguish.

"Sir," said the father to the soldier, "sir, words cannot express the thousand part of the gratitude—gratitude, 'tis too cold a term—take all I have; your fearless risk of life for my child, cannot receive too great reward."

The rescued maiden loudly threw a single look towards her gallant deliverer, nor did her tongue syllable a word of thanks. She seemed as self-possessed and indifferent, as if nothing unusual and exciting had occurred. What a contrast—the father, all gratitude and warm feeling; the daughter, speechless, and frigid as an icicle.

"Calm as a statue," I repeated, the soldier's exclamation recurring to my mind; "yes, and quite as unsuspicious of generous impressions. She has not a word to bestow on the man, who had just periled his existence to save her from cruel injury; perhaps, from a miserable death."

I turned away, with mingled feelings of contempt and indignation—and went to mess.

At sunset, in an open carriage, in company with B—, and N—, and B—, a gay trio of Columbus guards, I visited the city of "fair women and brave men." The hours sped with rosy wings. Louisville is a charming place—the Louisville Hotel is just what it ought to be. We passed the chain of sentinels and returned to camp, long after "Taps." I would have been willing to have vouched, that, when fairly coaxed on my comfort, neither "Sergeant of the Guard, Number Fourteen!" nor any other noisy number, or thing, could have disturbed my slumbers. But water did that, which noise could not have effected. I do not think it rained; an entirely new method was adopted of watering the world. I wonder if Lake Superior was at home in his bed, that night, as all orderly lakes and folks should have been? I have my suspicions. The thunder growled its hoarsest base, the wind sang allisimo, the lightning was as busy as if under command by the job, and willing to forget that old Ben Franklin had ever laid salt on its frisky tail.

Did you ever watch rabbits deserting their warren, when encroached upon by an uncivil flood? Or rats crawling forth, wet, dragged, and drooping, from their abodes beneath the old warehouse, when a rising river despatches muddy avant courriers thro' its banks, warning their ratships to quit forthwith? Thus it was at reveille on that uncomfortable morning. We did not, however, as we emerged from our dripping quarters, look as fearful as the passies, nor as sulky as the long-tailed gentry, to a portion of whose troubles I have alluded. Jokes, witisms, and sallies were abundant with all, excepting, possibly, one or two weaklings—in mind, not body—who committed a most blunder

error when they untied themselves from their mamas' apron strings and grasped a man's weapon, instead of a tin rattle and shingle sword. One droil fellow, of near seven feet

"Fra tap to toe,"

and 'trig' at that, declared that he had barely escaped with his life. With much solemnity he averred, that after swimming thrice around his tent, and diving as often for his musket, he had swam up a tree! where he roosted guard until the waters were abated. Another complimented himself, in high terms, on his sagacity in making and profiting by the discovery, that it did not rain half so fast in the open air, as in his tent. Blazing camp fires soon dried our drenched garments, and the discomforts of the night were soon forgotten in the pleasures of the day.

Just as the first faint pencil of light, trembling in the eastern horizon, heralded the morn, the twenty-six tongued thunder of the heavy ordnance proclaimed the birth of the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

It was the sacred Sabbath of the christian worshipper, as well as the Great Day of Freedom. A thousand men, in the panoply of war were drawn up around the humble stand of the messenger of mercy, and many a glistening eye and glowing countenance, told that the pearls of his gushing eloquence fell in fruitful places. The voice of fervent supplication ascended to the throne of that Being, who directs armies, rules battles, and holds the fate of nations in the palm of his hand. It asked that his rich mercies might be continued to a grateful nation; that the gorgeous banner waving above, might never know an unrighteous cause nor defeat, and that, through all time, it might be the unstained standard of an enlightened, a just, and a christian people.

A thousand thrilled hearts responded to the prayer.

The merry dance was giving out to the evening air, its sounds of harmony and glee. It was the last night of Camp Oakland, and one of rare enjoyment. The brilliant adornments of the joyous soldier, were eclipsed by the lustre of his shining graceful belle; and the sweet strains of the viol, brought forth by no rude hand, were more than rivalled by the bird-like carol of softened voices. In watching the mazy evolutions of the dance, the eye became bewildered as it was caught and lost by smiling faces, gay uniforms, bright plumes of every hue. The gentle moon lent her soft radiance to the scene, and the venerable old gentleman, who so pertinaciously peers from her orb, seemed unusually interested in the innocent festivities of our camp. A dance on the green, reminded him, perhaps, of the old time, when one half of earth's inhabitants were not employed in concealing portions to poison the other moiety; when labor and exercise were not suspected to shorten the duration of human life, and of course when the ladies had neither discovered the wondrous sensibility of their nerves, nor the miserable fact that their lungs are of such remarkable delicacy of texture, as absolutely to be rendered useless for all healthful purpose, by a few inhalations of the fresh breeze.

I wandered from the gladsome throng, and at last, fatigued, threw myself on the grass in the shade of a branching tree, to dream and rest. The canvass city, its inhabitants gleaming in the light like miniature pyramids of snow, and the strains of distant music dying away in delicious cadences, awoke all the romance of my nature. Imagination began to rear her airy structures. I beheld a crusader's camp in holy Palestine. Richard, the glorious Cour de Lion, and minstrel Blondel, and trains of stately dames and stalwart knights, were again, to my mind's eye, in life, when two happy fellows, with arms from the shrine of Bacchus, achieved a victory the hosts of Saracen might have envied, by putting my swarthly infant and inglorious fight.

"Well, most noble corn-cracker, we beat a retreat in good time from friend M—'s brimming hospitalities. I am in love with old Kentuck—such girls, such boys—truly they may be proud of them, worthy descendants as they are, of ancestors whom the poet shall praise."

Men who never their lineage shared:
The blood of the bravest, the bravest of men,
Who neither spare nor have yielded blood,
Are ready, morn, or night, or noon;
Fleet in the race, firm in the field,
Their sinewy arms, their only shield,
Courage to death alone to yield,
The men of Daniel Boone!"

"Stop, stop, my dear fellow, your Buckeye bard is chanting of the great West, and not of Kentucky in particular. He says, and by the memory of dauntless Boone himself, I'll make the man eat dirt who dares gainsay him."

Land of the west! beneath the heaven
Thine is not a later, lovelier clime!
Nor one to which was ever given
A destiny more high, sublime,
From Alleghany's base, to where
Our western Anles prop the sky—
The home of Freedom's eagle lies there,
And over Freedom's eagle flies,
And here—shouldst thou'er Freedom's hand
Be rent with fierce intestine feud,
Shall Freedom's latest champion stand,
Till Freedom's eagle sinks in blood,
And smothered are all the stars that now her banners strew!"

"Encore!" I wickedly exclaimed.

"Thunder! there's a fellow in the grass!"
"Good evening, gentlemen!"
"Go to—the good evening, sir."

The discomposd pair sauntered away in silence; but the merry soon rose, their voices raised in song, and the last I heard of them—

"He led us down to Cypress swamp,
The ground was low and murky—
The mud was deep and inky—
But here stood old Kentucky,
Oh, Kentucky, &c."

My retirement was again interrupted. A youth and maiden came with slow and loitering step.—They were the rescuer and rescued—the gallant soldier and the lovely heroine of his adventure. Her beauty was indeed peerless. Gem-like eyes lit up a countenance colourless under the moon's rays as the snow-wreath that melts upon the marble ridge, and contrasted with tresses which

"to shame might bring,
The plume of the raven's wing."

I became an involuntary listener to a conversation, certainly not intended to reach ears profane. I will not disclose all I heard, but I felt humbled for having accused the lady of ingratitude and coldness towards the handsome gallant at her side. A deep toned voice breathed eloquent protestations and impassioned vows to willing ears—mine as well as the maiden's—and a pair of rich, pulpy, cherry lips, received a salute after a manner so hearty, that any lowborn miss would have died with envy to have seen—or heard. I lost all presence of mind and shouted

"Encore!"

The tents were struck, and Camp Oakland became a pleasant memory.

A few days since, I received a newspaper in which the following marriage announcement was marked with a pen to attract attention:

"At —, on Wednesday evening, August 18, R— L—, Esq., of —, to Miss C— W—, only child of H— W—, Esq., of —, Kentucky."

Underneath the notice had been written with a pencil—"You can tell the story now—you are absolved."

Well, the story is told.

Vermont Legislature.

Reported for Walton's Daily Journal.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.
Bills—Relating to the grand list, called up by Mr. Clark, and referred to committee on finance; relating to the State Library, read a third time and passed; amendment of chap. 28 of the revised statutes, reported by the committee on the Judiciary, read a third time and passed; regulating and governing the militia of this state, called up by Mr. Palmer, and the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, were read in connection with the entire bill, when Mr. Dana moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the committee on military affairs, with instructions. A question of order arising, Mr. Dana withdrew his motion, when Mr. Clark moved to amend the bill by erasing the first section, (providing for the reduction of the militia by excluding from active duty in time of peace, all under 21 and over 33); adopted, and the bill committed to a select committee of three, with instructions to report a bill abolishing regimental drills and courts martial, and requiring quarter masters to make annual returns.

Resolution—By Mr. Crawford, empowering the Governor to employ a committee of one to revise the militia laws, and report a new bill at the next session of the Legislature, among other things, reducing the effective militia to 6,000. On motion of Mr. Fisk, laid upon the table.

Resolution—By Mr. Blodgett, approving the course of President Tyler, in vetoing the bills relating to a fiscal agent, or national bank; rejected, yeas 9, nays 16.

The resolution for adjournment, was sent up from the House with a proposal of amendment, substituting Friday for Tuesday, in which the Senate resolved not to concur, and proposed to amend the resolution, by inserting Thursday next in which the Senate ask the concurrence of the House.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.
Resolutions—For evening Sessions, commencing to-morrow evening; adopted. For adjournment without day; Friday morning agreed to, and the resolution adopted. From the Senate, in favor of restricting the President to a single term, concurred in.

School Fund. Mr. Adams of S. H. moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday rejecting the bill to abolish the school fund.

Reports. By committee to make up grand list, the list completed. By select committee requesting to be discharged from further consideration of the Governor's message and resolutions of other States in amendment of the constitution, and on the public lands, bank and sub-treasury; and the House concurred in the report.

Contested Seats.

The committee of elections reported the facts in the case of Mr. Dewey, of Guildhall, concluding with a resolution declaring that Mr. Dewey is entitled to a seat in this House, which was adopted unanimously. The committee reported in the case of Mr. Rice of Granby, concluding with a resolution that Mr. Rice is entitled to a seat, which was adopted. The committee also reported that there is no person holding a seat in this House who was ineligible at the time of his election.

U. S. Bank. The House proceeded to consider the resolutions of Mr. Vilas on this subject, and after an irregular and amusing debate, the first approving, the vote was dismissed, 123 to 72; the second, against any sort of a bank, was dismissed, 118 to 72.

The Militia Bill. The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Vilas in the chair, on the bill entitled an act in addition to an act regulating and governing the militia of this state.—[This bill embraces the plan of confining active militia service to volunteer companies, not exceeding 6000 men, who are to receive \$1 per year and be exempted from poll tax.] Mr. Barnes of Addison moved to amend the first section by striking out "excepting such as by law are exempt from military duty;" rejected, 68 to 48. Mr. Shaffer moved to strike out the word "white," as to read "every able bodied male citizen;" as agreed to. Mr. Hebard moved to strike out the word "male," negatived. The committee rose and reported and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, p. m.
Bills—to incorporate Winooski lake Turnpike company, reported by Mr. Russell who stated the facts in the case, and the bill was read a third time and passed; establishing an academy in Corinth, introduced by Mr. Blodgett, twice read and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Wheelock, of the committee on Banks, made report on the report of the Bank Commissioner, till no action is necessary.
Bills—in amendment of chap. 90 of the revised statutes; to pay Azariah Webb \$50 for a yoke of oxen furnished during the revolutionary war, severally twice read and referred to committees; to pay the sum mentioned to H. S. Morse and others for search after murderers; passed, yeas 19 nays 5.

Bills passed. Assessing a tax for the support of government; authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum mentioned.

HOUSE.

2 o'clock, p. m.
Resolution. Relative to adjournment; returned by the Senate with a proposition to amend by inserting Thursday instead of Friday. The House resolved not to concur.

The Militia Bill.

The House again went into com. of the whole on this bill, Mr. Vilas in the chair. It was moved to amend by exempting common tinkers and drunks from enrollment; rejected. Mr. Davis of N., moved to amend the second sec, by making it the duty of commanders of companies (instead of lists) to prepare annual lists of persons enrolled; adopted, as were also sundry amendments rendered necessary by this. Mr. Davis of N., moved to amend the 5th sec, first line by inserting after enrolled a requirement of all persons to arm and equip themselves; rejected, 77 to 42. Mr. Barnes moved an amendment requiring the enrolled militia to be called out biennially for the purpose of keeping themselves provided with officers; adopted. Mr. Davis of N., moved to strike out the word "no" [preceding "active service,"] in the first line of 5th section—contending that the militia, under the constitution, must be both trained and armed; rejected. Mr. Davis moved to strike out the 6th section; adopted. On coming to the section providing for the active militia, Mr. Adams of South Hero moved to report the bill to the House. This was supported by Mr. Fullam as a test question to defeat the bill. After brief discussion by Messrs Adams of S. H. Fullam, Davis of N., Noyes and Canfield, the motion was negatived, 68 to 57. Mr. McLeod moved that com. rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again; negatived, 92 to 28. Mr. Barnes of A., moved to strike out 6000 and insert 4000 (for the number of the active militia) imposed by Mr. Davis of N., & withdrawn. Mr. McLeod moved to strike out 6000 and insert 25,000, rejected. Mr. Noyes moved to amend the 22d sec, by granting the same compensation to hands of music as to officers and soldiers; rejected. Mr. Robbins moved to amend so as not to exempt the polls of

militia from highway taxes; adopted, 84 to 44.—Subsequently reconsidered and rejected. Mr. Rice of S., moved to strike out the compensation of \$1 per year which the bill gives in addition to the exemption from the poll tax; supported by Messrs Adams of S. H. Coolidge and Rice of S., on the ground that the compensation, while it would be paid by the militia as inadequate, would in the aggregate impose a heavy tax on the state.

Messrs Chandler of P., and Chandler of W., opposed the motion, insisting that if military services are required, then is a compensation to them rendered just. The motion was negatived, 68 to 54. The committee rose and reported and had leave to sit again. The Senate came and the joint assembly adjourned to Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M. for the completion of county appointments. Adj.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1841.
Bills—Relating to the school fund, providing that all sums of money received upon the whole fund be applied to the payment of the state debt, twice read, and on motion of Mr. Dana, laid upon the table; relating to the grand list, reported by Mr. Bartlett, with proposals of amendment, and the Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bartlett in the chair, considered the bill and amendments adopted in committee, and had leave to sit again.

[The greater part of the forenoon was spent in committee of the whole, in debate, upon a motion of Mr. Crawford to amend the 2d section by adding after the word "all," in the first line, the word "improved," so as to read all improved lands. Messrs Crawford, Clark, Dana and Bottom, supported the motion, Messrs Wooster, French, Sabine, Eaton of W., Blodgett, Fisk and Hatch, opposing. Motion to amend lost, yeas 9, nays 19.]

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.
Resolution—By Mr. Davis of N. to procure a sufficient number of copies of laws of the U. S. to supply the state library, county clerks and each town; adopted.

Continued Election.

Mr. Dewey called up the report of the committee of Elections in the case of Loomis Wells, the sitting member from Victory, the first question being on the amendment of Mr. Canfield declaring that Mr. Wells is not entitled to a seat. [The report declares that Mr. Wells is entitled to a seat, although the town is not legally organized, for want of notice that his right would be contested.] Mr. Cobb moved that the report be laid on the table with the understanding that it shall not be called up again this session; negatived, yeas 72, nays 113.

Mr. Rice of S. moved to recommit for a hearing on both sides; agreed to, 98 to 54.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, p. m.
Mr. Clark called up the militia bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. This bill does away with regimental drills and courts martial, and provides for collection of fines by civil process, and requires quarter masters of regiments to make reports of all fines and forfeitures, amount collected and paid out, annually, in October, to the Quarter Master General.

Resolutions, relating to the distribution of the laws of Congress; passed;—providing for the appointment of a committee to revise the militia laws; laid upon the table.

HOUSE.

2 o'clock, p. m.
Reports, by select committee, bill altering grand jury term of Windsor county, (to be held on 1st July term hereafter), and it was ordered to be engrossed. By select committee, in favor of the resolution providing for the preservation of the revolutionary pay rolls, and the House concurred in the resolution.

Engrossed bills—Taxing lands in Avery's gore Addison co.; relating to state prison; to pay Lawrence Brainerd \$5125; severally passed.
Mr. Keith called up the bill to encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts, reported as a substitute for the other bill on this subject.
Mr. Pratise of Iraburgh, suggested whether the objects of this bill could not best be carried out by voluntary associations, and moved to "dismiss the bill;" agreed to.—Adj.

SENATE.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Clark in the chair, on the bill relating to the grand list. After much debate, and various amendments, exempting mechanics and manufacturers, as to faculty, and living upon \$20 as the highest sum of assessing faculty of professional men, and exempting house-hold furniture, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

HOUSE.

EVENING, NOV. 9.
Bills—in addition of chap. 9 R. S. (adding certain towns to Orange co.) dismissed. In addition to chap. 83 R. S. (free licenses granted to temperance houses) ordered to third reading. In alteration of chap. 43 R. S. [from the Senate, providing for holding Chittenden co. courts on the 4th Tuesdays of May and November;] passed.

Land Fund.
Senate bill, providing for the receipt of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, was taken up, and Mr. Vilas moved to strike out the 2d section (which applies a sufficient portion of this fund to pay the state debt,) and insert a provision that the fund shall be distributed to the several towns in proportion to their population. Mr. Vilas supported this amendment, claiming that the state debt should be paid by a direct tax on the grand list. After a few remarks by Mr. Gilchrist, the bill was made the order for to-morrow morning.

Apportionment of Senators.
The minority of the committee on this subject, presented a report, asserting that the bill reported by the committee violates the constitution, as it gives but two senators to counties as corporations [Essex and Grand Isle.] whereas, the minority contend, one senator should be given to each co. as a corporation, and divide the rest according to population, having regard to the highest functions. The minority proposed amendments to the majority bill, corresponding with their report. The report and bill were made the order for to-morrow morning.

School Fund.
The bill coming up which provides for dividing the income of the school fund among the several towns in proportion to population, for the support of common schools. Mr. Barnes of A. moved to dismiss the bill; yeas 109, nays 78, so the bill was dismissed.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill to abolish the school fund, when Mr. Vilas moved to dismiss it. Yeas 99, nays 82, so the bill was dismissed.

Bill introduced. By Mr. Roscoe, providing for the payment of the state debt, (applying the receipts hereafter accruing, which have before gone to the school fund, to the payment of the state debt.) Mr. Vilas moved to dismiss it, yeas 90 nays 88.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.
Bills—relating to the State Prison; to apportion Senators from the several counties, twice read, and laid upon the table; in addition to the acts regula-

tion and governing the militia of this state, read a third time and passed.

Resolutions—authorizing the appointment, by the Governor, of a committee of one to revise the militia laws of this state. Mr. Fisk moved to amend by providing for a committee of three instead of one—amendment adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed; from the House, relating to the publication of the journals of the joint assembly, laid upon the table.

Bill, relating to the school fund, and appropriating the income thereof to the extinguishment of the state debt, called up by Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Hatch moved its indefinite postponement, yeas 10, nays 15, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.
Resolutions. By Mr. Sanford, for publication of joint assembly proceedings in the journals of the House; adopted. By Mr. Davis of N., for a joint assembly 3 p. m. to-morrow to elect directors of the state prison; adopted. By Mr. Cleveland, directing the auditor of accounts to open an account with the Sergeant-at-arms as to stationary, with state's attorneys, county clerks, military department, agent of state bank, and officers of state prison, as to all financial matters with the state, and make annual printed reports to the legislature; explained by Mr. Cleveland and adopted.

The Militia.

The House went into committee of the whole on the militia bill, and after adoption of sundry amendments, rose and reported the bill, which was laid on the table, and the House took up the Senate bill on the same subject. This bill repeals the provisions allowing compensation for drills, and provides for the collection of fines by civil process, allowing trial by jury. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The House bill again coming up, Mr. Henry moved to dismiss it—carried 111 to 63.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, p. m.
Bill, to apportion state Senators, called up by Mr. Eaton of Fr. who stated the basis of the bill to be first giving to the two smaller counties one Senator each, apportioning the remaining 28 according to the population of the respective remaining counties. Mr. Dillingham moved an amendment, which, it